

Program: T.Y.B.Sc Botany

Course: USMABO501, USMABO502, USMABO503, USMABO504

Semester V

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) with effect from the Academic year 2019-20

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO'S)

On completion of the B.Sc. the learners should be enriched with knowledge and be able to-

- **PSO1:** Identify different groups of Botany and appreciate Plant Biodiversity.
- **PSO2:** Understand the current developments in the different areas of Botany.
- **PSO3:** Analyze and apply the methodologies and techniques learnt during the course of studying Botany.
- **PSO4:** Integrate the knowledge acquired in botany to solve problem, take real time decisions and innovate, while working with plants.
- **PSO5:** Share social and environmental consciousness with their fellow citizens.
- **PSO6:** To develop better understanding of good laboratory practices and safety.
- **PSO7:** Synthesize the scientific character of observation, reasoning and apply the knowledge in designing experiments.
- **PSO8:** Develop skills to pursue career in the arena related to plant sciences namely Medicinal Botany, forestry and floristic pursuits.
- **PSO9:** To acquire technological and analytical skills needed for industrial support services.

Preamble

As Autonomy has been granted to the college, the syllabus has been restructured.

Keeping in tune with the revised syllabi of F.Y.B.Sc. and S.Y.B.Sc., the committee has taken utmost care to maintain the continuity in the flow of information of higher level at T.Y.B.Sc. Hence some of the modules of the earlier syllabus of T.Y.B.Sc. have been upgraded with the new modules in order to make the learners aware about the recent developments in various branches of Botany (like Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms, Angiosperms, Genetics, Molecular Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, Biotechnology) with an objective to raise the students awareness in interdisciplinary courses such as Biostatistics, Biophysics, Bioinformatics, Computational Biochemistry, Bioinstrumentation, Palynology, Embryology, Medicinal Botany & Cosmetology.

I am thankful to all the members of the Committee for their great efforts and for timely submission of the draft syllabus.

Evaluation Pattern

The performance of the learner will be evaluated in two components. The first component will be a Continuous Assessment with a weightage of 25% of total marks per course. The second component will be a Semester end Examination with a weightage of 75% of the total marks per course. The allocation of marks for the Continuous Assessment and Semester end Examinations is as shown below:

a) Details of Continuous Assessment (CA)

25% of the total marks per course:

Continuous Assessment	Details	Marks
Component 1 (CA-1)	Test/Assignment	15 marks
Component 2 (CA-2)	Test/ Assignment	10 marks

b) Details of Semester End Examination

75% of the total marks per course. Duration of examination will be two and half hours.

Question Number	Description	Marks	Total Marks
Q.1	Long questions of Unit I a & b (any 1 out of 2)	a- 7 b- 8	15 Marks
Q.2	Long questions of Unit II a & b (any 1 out of 2)	a- 7 b- 8	15 Marks
Q.3	Long questions of Unit III a & b (any 1 out of 2)	a- 7 b- 8	15 Marks
Q.4	Long questions of Unit IV a & b(any 1 out of 2)	a- 7 b- 8	15 Marks
Q.5	Short notes (Unit I, II, III, & IV) (any three out of 4)	5 marks each	15 Marks
	•	Total Marks	75

Signature

Signature

Signature

HOD

Approved by Vice – Principal

Approved by Principal

Program: B.A. B.Sc . (2019-20)				Semes	ter: I
Course: Plant Diversity V					e Code: USMABO501
Teaching Scheme				Evaluation Scheme	
Lecture (Hours per week)	Practical (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)	Semester End Examinations (SEE) (Marks- 75 in Question Paper)
4	4		2.5	25	75

Learning Objectives:

Plant diversity V includes Microbiology, Algae, Fungi and Plant pathology that deals with both conceptual and practical tools for identifying, classifying & studying microbes, the life cycles of algae and fungi, and plant diseases. It develops knowledge of life cycle, economic importance & outline of their classification in general. Identifying them based on their morphological features. This course will also help students to build on the basic skills regarding methods of controlling plant diseases.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, learners would be able to:

CO1: Recognize and classify the diversity of Bacteria, Fungi and Algae.

CO2: Use and demonstrate the various culturing techniques

CO3: Predicting the role of microbes in fermentation technology

CO4: Know the systematics, morphology, structure and life cycle of algae and fungi.

CO5: Investigate and recognize the fungal pathogens causing crop destruction.

CO6: Know and develop the preventive and control measures of plant disease which effect the economy of crops

Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)						
Module	Description	No of Hours				
1	Microbiology	48mins				
2	Algae	48mins				
3	Fungi	48mins				
4	Plant Pathology	48mins				
	Total 3hrs 12 mir					
PRACTI	3hrs 12 min					

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 Microbiology Types of Microbes- Bacteria: Size, shape & arrangement, ultrastructure of bacterial cell, growth & reproduction, significance of bacteria; Rickettsiae, Archaebacteria, Mycoplasma, Algae, Fungi, Actinomycetes & Protozoa Culturing: Sterilization, media - only general media, PDB & PDA and Nutrient broth & Nutrient Agar; staining-monochrome & Gram's staining; colony characters Isolation of Pure cultures-single cell isolation, streak plate, stroke culture, serial dilution, pour plate & spread plate method. Role of microbes in fermentation: Alcohol and Antibiotics 	15 Lecture
Module 2	 Algae Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Zygnema</i>. Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Polysiphonia, Batrachospermum</i>. Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Vaucheria</i>. Structure, life cycle and systematic position of <i>Pinnularia</i> 	15 Lecture
Module 3	 Fungi Basidiomycetae: Classification and General characters Life cycle of Agaricus Life cycle of Puccinia Deuteromycetae: Classification and General Characters Life cycle of Alternaria 	15 Lecture
Module 4	 Plant Pathology Study of plant diseases: Causative organism, symptoms, predisposing factors, disease cycle and control measures of the following. White Rust – Albugo sp. Tikka disease of ground nut: Cercospora Damping off disease: Pythium 	15 Lecture

 Citrus canker – Xanthomonas sp. Leaf curl – leaf curl virus 	
• Study of Physical, chemical and biological control methods of plant diseases.	

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL I

MICROBIOLOGY

- Study of aeromycoflora by Exposed plate method
- Isolation of soil microorganisms by 'T' method
- Determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of sucrose against selected micro organism
- Study of antimicrobial activity by the disc diffusion method

ALGAE

Study of stages in the life cycle of the following Algae from fresh / preserved material and permanent slides

- Zygnema
- Polysiphonia
- Batrachospermum
- Vaucheria
- Pinnularia

FUNGI

Study of stages in the life cycle of the following Fungi from fresh / preserved material and permanent slides

- Agaricus
- Puccinia
- Alternaria

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Study of the following fungal diseases:

- White rust
- Tikka disease in Groundnut
- Damping off disease
- Citrus canker
- Leaf curl

Suggested Readings

- 1. Industrial Microbiology by Cassida, New Age International, New Delhi
- 2. Industrial Microbiology Mac Millan Publications, New Delhi
- Smith, Gilbert M. (1955). Cryptogamic Botany Algae & Fungi Volume 1; 2nd edition; McGrawhill book Comp. Tokyo
- 4. Vasishtha, B.R. and Sinha, A. K. (2005). Botany for degree students Part 1 ALGAE; S. Chand & Company Ltd, 1st edition, revised.
- 5. Dutta, A.C. (1976). A Class book of Botany; 15th edition; Calcutta: Oxford University Press.
- 6. Sambamurty, A. V. S. S. (2005). A Textbook of Algae. I K International Publishing House.
- 7. Awasthi, A.K. (2015). Textbook of Algae. 1st ed. S Chand publication.
- 8. Robert Edward Lee (2008). Phycology. 4th ed. Cambridge publication.
- 9. James E. Graham, Lee W. Wilcox, Linda E. Graham. (2020). Algae. 2nd ed, Graham Publication.
- 10. Christiaan Hoek, Hoek C van den, David Mann, H. M. Jahns, Martin Jahns (1995). Algae An introduction to phycology, Cambridge university press.
- 11. Dinabandhu Sahoo, Joseph Seckbach, (2015). The Algae World. Springer Publication
- 12. Smith, Gilbert M. (1955). Cryptogamic Botany Algae & Fungi Volume 1; 2nd edition; McGraw Hill Book Comp. Tokyo.
- 13. Gangulee, Das and Dutta (2011). College Botany Volume I and II. Central Education enterprises.
- 14. Peter Roberts, Shelley Evans (2014). The Book of Fungi: A Life-Size Guide to Six Hundred Species from around the world.
- 15. Mishra, S.R. (2005). Morphology of Fungi. Discovery Publishing House.
- 16. Sharma, O.P. (1989). A text book on Fungi. Tata McGraw-Hill Publications, New Delhi.
- 17. Michael J. Carlile, Sarah C. Watkinson, G. W. Gooday (2008). The Fungi. Elsevier Publications.
- 18. Kevin Kavanagh (2005). Fungi: Biology and Applications, John Wiley and sons Ltd.
- 19. Ingold, C.T. & Hudson H.J. (1993). The Biology of Fungi, Chapman & Hall.
- 20. Mukerji, K.G., Manoharachary, C. (2010). Taxonomy and Ecology of Indian Fungi, I.K International.
- 21. Deacon, J. W. (2006). Fungal biology. (4th Ed.) Blackwell publishing.

Course: Plant Diversity VI				Course	Code: USMABO502
Teaching Scheme				Evaluat	ion Scheme
Lecture (Hours per week)	Practical (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)	Semester End Examinations (SEE) (Marks- 75 in Question Paper)
4	4		2.5	25	75

Learning Objectives:

Plant diversity VI deals with study of Paleobotany, Angiosperms, Anatomy and Palynology. It develops knowledge of higher plants, economic importance & outline of Bentham & Hooker's classification of angiosperm families. The lessons also give students hands-on competence for studying families in nature & identifying them based on their morphological features. This course will also help students to build on the basic skills to study anatomical characters, pollen morphology and applications of the studies in industry.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, learners would be able to:

CO1: Know the scope of Paleobotany, types of fossils representing different fossil groups.

CO2: Interpret the morphological characters of plants through field visits

- CO3: Using information can justify the merits and demerits of systems of classification
- **CO4:** Compare the microscopical structures of root, stem, leaves, etc with respect to anomalous secondary growth

CO5: Evaluating and identifying the types of stomata for taxonomical studies.

- CO6: Expertise in field study by identifying the diagnostic characters of angiosperm families.
- CO7: Understand the economic importance of the pollen and the scope of Palynology

Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)						
Module	Description	No of Hours				
1	Paleobotany	48mins				
2	Angiosperms I	48mins				
3	Anatomy I	48mins				
4	Palynology	48mins				
	Total 3hrs 12 min					
PRACTI	CALS	3hrs 12 min				

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 Paleobotany Calamites – All form genera Stem, leaf, male and female frutification Lepidodendron–All form genera root, stem, bark, leaf, male and female fructification Lyginopteris – All form genera root, stem, leaf, male and female fructification Pentoxylon – All form genera. Contribution of BirbalSahni, BirbalSahni Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow 	15 Lecture
Module 2	 Angiosperms I Morphology of fruit. Complete classification of Bentham and Hooker (only for prescribed families), Merits and demerits Bentham and Hooker's system of classification for flowering plants up to family with respect to the following prescribed families and economic and medicinal importance for members of the families: Capparidaceae Umbelliferae Cucurbitaceae Verbenaceae Rubiaceae Commelinaceae Graminae 	15 Lecture
Module 3	 Anatomy Anomalous secondary growth in the Stems of <i>Bignonia, Salvadora, Achyranthes, Aristolochia, Dracaena.</i> Storage roots of Beet, Radish, Root stem transition Types of Stomata – Anomocytic, Anisocytic, Diacytic, Paracytic, and Graminaceous 	15 Lecture
Module 4	 Palynology Pollen Morphology Pollen viability – storage Germination and growth of pollen 	15 Lecture

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To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL II

PALEOBOTANY

Study of the following form genera with the help of permanent slides/ photomicrographs.

- Calamites
- Lepidodendron
- Lyginopteris
- Pentoxylon

ANGIOSPERMS

- Morphology of fruit
- Study of plants from each of the following Angiosperm families
- Capparidaceae
- Umbelliferae
- Cucurbitaceae
- Rubiaceae
- Verbenaceae
- Commelinaceae
- Graminae
- Morphological peculiarities and economic importance of the members of the above mentioned Angiosperm families
- Identifying the genus and species of a plant with the help of Flora

ANATOMY

Study of anomalous secondary growth in the stems of the following plants using double staining technique:

- Bignonia
- Salvadora
- Achyranthes
- Aristolochia
- Dracaena

Study of anomalous secondary growth in the roots of

- Beet
- Radish

Types of Stomata

- Anomocytic
- Anisocytic
- Diacytic
- Paracytic
- Graminaceous

PALYNOLOGY

Study of pollen morphology (NPC Analysis) of the following by Chitale's Method

- Hibiscus
- Datura
- Ocimum
- Pancratium
- Canna

Determination of pollen viability

Pollen analysis from honey sample – unifloral and multifloral honey Effect of varying concentration of sucrose on In vitro Pollen germination.

Suggested Readings

- 1. Gurucharan Singh (2019). Plant Systematics, oxford and IBH Public.
- 2. Lawrence George H.M. (1967). Taxonomy of Vascular Plants, Oxford & IBH
- 3. Sharma O.P. (2009). Plant Taxonomy 2nd edition. Tata McGraw-Hill Education Pvt. Ltd. Publication.
- 4. Mondal A.K. (2009) Advanced Plant Taxonomy, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd. London.
- 5. Vasudevan Nair R. (1997) Plant Systematics. Oxford & IBH.
- 6. Gangulee Das & Dutta (2011) College Botany Vol. II. New Central Book Agency (P) Limited
- 7. Sambamurthy A.V.S.S. (2010). Taxonomy of Angiosperms. I. K. International Pvt Ltd,
- 8. Vashishta P. C. (2001). Taxonomy of Angiosperms S. Chand Publication.
- 9. Michael G. Simpson. (2006) Plant Systematics. Elsevier Academy Press
- 10. Cooke T. (1901) Flora of Bombay Presidency. London: vol . 1, 2 & 3. Taylor and Francis
- 11. George. H.M,1967, Taxonomy of Vascular Plants, Oxford & IBH.
- 12. Sharma.O.P.1988, Plant Taxonomy.
- 13. Erdtman.G,1971, Pollen Morphology and Plant Taxonomy, Hafner.Publ.Co.N.Y
- 14. Faegri.K & Eversen.J,1989 Text Book of Pollen Analysis (4thedtn),John Wiley & Sons,N.Y
- 15. KashinathBhattacharya etc; 2011, A text Book of Palynology(Basic and Applied)New Central Book Agency (P)Ltd,London.
- 16. Maheswari.P. An Introduction to the Embryology of Angiosperms, McGraw Hill Book Co.Inc,N.W.
- 17. Nair.P.K.K. 1970, Pollen Morphology of Angiosperms, Scholar Publ.House, Lucknow.
- 18. Shivanna K.R.,2003, Pollen Biology and Biotechnology-Special Indian Edition, Oxford and IBH Publ.CoPvt.Ltd,New Delhi.
- 19. Shivanna.K.R.&Johri.B.M, 1985,The Angiosperm Pollen:Structure and Function,Wiley Eastern Ltd, New delhi.
- $20.\ Tilak. S.T, 1982, Aerobiology, Vaijayan thi Prakashan, Aurangabad, India.$
- 21. Bhojwani S. S. and Bhatnagar S. P. (1999). The embryology of angiosperms. Vikas Pub. House.
- 22. Bhojwani S.S. and Soh W.Y. (2001). Current Trends in Embryology of Angiosperms Kluwer Academic Publishers.

Program: B.Sc . (2019-20)					ster: V
Course: Form and Function V				Cours	se Code: USMABO503
Teaching Scheme				Evaluation Scheme	
Lecture (Hours per week)	Practical (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)Semester En Examinations (S (Marks-75)	
4	4		2.5	25	75

Learning Objectives:

Form & Function V includes Cytology, Molecular biology, Physiology, Environmental Botany and Plant Tissue Culture. This course deals with both conceptual and practical tools for studying the nucleus and its behavior, water relations in plants, plant adaptations to environmental factors and distribution and bioremedial properties of plants, Knowledge of basic Plant tissue culture techniques, micropropogation and their applications.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, learners would be able to:

CO1: Describe the ribosomes and giant chromosomes.

CO2: To interpret and understand the translation and transcription in prokaryotes and eukaryotes.

CO3: Execute the knowledge of plant water relationship to safe guard the loss of water

CO4: Structuring the process of translocation of solutes in plants by various hypothesis.

CO5: Monitoring and investigating the bioremediation and phytoremediation with respect to environment.

CO6: Designing the basic protocols for Plant Tissue Culture

Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)						
Module	Description	No of Hours				
1	Cytology and Molecular biology	48mins				
2	Physiology I	48mins				
3	Environmental Botany	48mins				
4	Plant tissue culture	48mins				
	Total 3hrs 12 m					
PRACTI	PRACTICALS					

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 CYTOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY Ribosomes (prokaryotic, eukaryotic and subunits) Structure and function of giant chromosomes The genetic code: Characteristics of the genetic code Transcription and Translation in Prokaryotes and Eukaryotes 	15 Lecture
Module 2	 PHYSIOLOGY Water relations: Water Potential, osmosis, transpiration, imbibition. Solute transport: Transport of ions across cell membranes, active and passive transport, carriers, channels and pumps. Translocation of solutes: Composition of phloem sap, girdling experiment, pressure flow model, phloem loading and unloading, anatomy of sieve tube elements, mechanisms of sieve tube translocation, Munch's hypothesis. 	15 Lecture
Module 3	 ENVIRONMENTAL BOTANY Bioremediation:Principles, factors responsible and microbial population in bioremediation. Phytoremediation: Metals, Organic pollutants Plant succession: Hydrosere and Xerosere – Formation of barren space, succession on the land citing different seres leading upto the climax, succession in water, ecesis, poly and monoclimax theories 	15 Lecture
Module 4	 PLANT TISSUE CULTURE Aspects of micropropogation with reference to Floriculture: Detailed study of Orchid cultivation. Plant cell suspension cultures for the production of secondary metabolites: with special reference to Shikonin production. Somatic embryogenesis and artificial seeds: Protoplast fusion and Somatic hybridization: i) Concept, definition, and various methods of protoplast fusion ii) Applications of somatic hybridization in agriculture 	15 Lecture

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL III

CYTOLOGY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

- Mounting of Giant chromosomes from Chironomous larva
- Smear preparation from *Tradescantia* buds
- DNA sequencing- Sanger's method

PHYSIOLOGY

- Estimation of Phosphate phosphorus (one standard tube, R.M and blank tube method-Plant acid extract).
- Estimation of Iron (one standard tube, R.M and blank tube method- Plant acid extract).

ENVIRONMENTAL BOTANY

Estimation of the following in given water sample

- Dissolved oxygen demand
- Biological oxygen demand
- Hardness
- Salinity and Chlorinity

MICROPROPOGATION

Plant Tissue culture:

- Identification Multiple shoot culture, hairy root culture, somatic embryogenesis
- Problems based on preparation of stock solutions for tissue culture media.

Suggested Readings

- De Robertis, E.D.P.; Nowinski, Wiktor W.;Saez, Francisco A.; Cell Biology; Philadelphia : W.B. Saunders Company, 1970. Gerald Karp and Nancy L Pruitt (1979) Cell and Molecular Biology Textbook 6 Ed.
- 2. Geoffrey M. Cooper (2015). The Cell: Textbook 2 Ed.
- **3.** Bruce Alberts, Dennis Bray, Karen Hopkin, Alexander D.Johnson, Julian Lewis, Martin Raff, Keith Roberts, and Peter Walter (2013). Essential Cell Biology by 4 Ed.
- 4. Verma, P.S. (2016). Cell Biology, Genetics, Molecular Biology 1 Ed.
- 5. Verma, P.S. (2004). Cell Biology, Genetics, Molecular Biology, Evolution and Ecology. 2 Ed
- 6. Gupta, P.K. (2011). Cell-biology, Genetics, Evolution and Ecology.
- 7. Odum, E .P. and Barrett, G .W. (2005). Fundamentals of Ecology by Thompson Asia Pvt Ltd. Singapore Vol 87
- 8. Chapman, J.L. and Reiss M.J. (2005). Ecology Principles and Applications, Cambridge University Press London.
- 9. Dash, M.C. (1994). Fundamentals of Ecology, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- 10. Introduction to Biomes Book by Susan L. Woodward Vol 8 (Pb 2009)
- 11. Santra SC. (2011). Environmental Science, New Central book agency
- 12. Subrahmanyam, N.S.;Sambamurty, A.V.S.S.; (2000) Ecology; 1st edition; New Delhi : Narosa Publishing House

- 13. William Hopkins (2009). Introduction to plant physiology Book by 4 Ed.
- 14. Cleon W. Ross and Frank B. Salisbury (1992). Plant Physiology Book by 1 Ed.
- 15. Noggle, Ray G.;Fritz, George J. (1991). Introductory plant physiology; 2nd edition; New Delhi : Prentice-Hall Of India Private Limited.
- 16. Sinha, B.K.;Pandey, S.N., (1981). Plant Physiology; 1st edition; New Delhi : Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
- 17. Salisbury, Frank B.;Ross, Cleon W., (1996, 2001). Plant physiology; 3rd edition, Reprint; New Delhi : CBS Publishers & Distributors.
- 18. Devlin, Robert M.; Witham, Francis H. (1986, 2003). Plant Physiology; 4th edition, Indian reprint; Delhi : CBS Publishers & Distributors.
- 19. Kochhar, P.L., (1964). A textbook of Plant Physiology; 7th edition; Delhi :Atma Ram & Sons.

Program: B.Sc . (2019-20)					er: V	
Course: Current Trends in Plant Science III					Course Code: USMABO504	
Teaching Scheme				Evaluation Scheme		
Lecture (Hours per week)	Practical (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)	Semester End Examinations (SEE) (Marks- 75 in Question Paper)	
4	4		2.5	25	75	

Learning Objectives:

Current trends in plant sciences III includes Instrumentation, Ethnobotany, Mushroom industry, Pharmacognosy, Medicinal Botany and Herbal Cosmetology. This course deals study of instruments and working principles, Plants and people relation with reference to traditional medicines and mushroom cultivation. Pharmacognosy, medicinal botany, Herbal cosmetology deal with studying the plants for their medicinal properties and applications in cosmetics

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, learners would be able to:

CO1: Know to operate the various instruments like Calorimeter & Spectrophotometer

CO2: Exemplify the use of various chromatography techniques and its applications

CO3: Executing the data collection methods of ethnobotany.

- **CO4:** Gain knowledge about the traditional medicine and its uses in various ailments and its application in research.
- **CO5:** Understand and outline the importance of plant antioxidant and herbs in relation to cosmetics and human health.
- CO6: Planning an entrepreneurship skill through this course

Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)

Module	Description	No of Hours	
1	Instrumentation	48mins	
2	Ethnobotany & Mushroom industry	48mins	
3	Pharmacognosy and medicinal botany	48mins	
4	Herbal Cosmetology	48mins	
	Total	3hrs 12 min	
PRACTICALS			

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 INSTRUMENTATION Colorimetry and Spectrophotometry (Visible, UV and IR)- Instrumentation, working, principle and applications. Chromatography: General account of Column chromatography. Principle and bedding material involved in adsorption and partition chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, molecular sieve chromatography. 	15 Lecture
Module 2	 ETHNOBOTANY AND MUSHROOM INDUSTRY Ethnobotany - Definition, history, sources of data and methods of study. Applications of ethnobotany Ethnomedicines Agriculture Edible plants Famine related plants, Toxic plants and Antidotes. Traditional medicines as used by tribals in maharashtra Skin ailments: Rubia cordfolia, Curcuma, Sandalwood Liver ailments : Phyllanthus , Andrographis Wound healing and ageing: Centella, Typha, Terminalia, Tridax Fever : Vitex negundo, Tinospora cordifolia leaves Diabetis: Momordica charantia, Syzygium cuminii Mushroom industry: Detail general account of production of mushrooms with respect to methods of composting, spawning, casing, harvesting of mushroom. Cultivation of Pleurotus, Agaricus, Volvariella Mushroom to be studied in detail. General account of mushrooms: Nutritional value, picking and packaging, economic importance . 	15 Lecture

Module 3	 PHARMACOGNOSY AND MEDICINAL BOTANY Monographs of drugs with reference to biological sources, geographical distribution, common varieties, macro and microscopic characters, chemical constituents, therapeutic uses, adulterants- <i>Strychnos</i> seeds, Senna leaves, Clove buds, <i>Allium sativum</i>, <i>Acorus calamus</i> and <i>Curcuma longa</i> 	15 Lecture
Module 4	 HERBAL COSMETOLOGY Plant antioxidants: Free radicals, sources of free radicals, types of free radicals, antioxidant defence; Superoxide dismutase, catalase, antioxidant vitamins; vitamin C and E. Use of antioxidants in cosmetics. Application of herbs in the following herbal cosmetics Herbal Shampoo Herbal Hair Dye/ Herbal Hair Oil/Hair Cream/Hair Gel Herbal Face Mask Herbal Bath Oil Current status of Herbal Cosmetic Industry in India, Problems and Future prospects of Herbal Cosmetic Industry in India. 	15 Lecture

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL IV

INSTRUMENTATION

- Demonstration of Beer Lambert's Law
- Experiment based on ion exchange chromatography for demonstration
- Experiment based on separation of dyes/ plant pigments using silica gel column.

ETHNOBOTANY AND MUSHROOM INDUSTRY

- Study of plants mentioned in theory for Ethnobotany
- Mushroom cultivation (To be demonstrated)

Identification of various stages involved in mushroom cultivation – spawn, pin head stage, mature/ harvest stage of *Agaricus, Pleurotus, Volvariella*

PHARMACOGNOSY

Macroscopic/ Microscopic characters and Chemical tests for active constituents of the following plants

- Allium sativum
- Acorus calamus
- Curcuma longa
- Senna angustifolia
- Strychnos nux-vomica
- Eugenia caryophyllata

COSMETOLOGY

- Estimation of vitamin C from given herb
- Study of SOD activity of the given plant material
- Study of Antioxidant activity by DPPH method
- Estimation of Total phenols by colorimetric method.

Suggested Readings

- 1. Ruzin, S.E. (1999) Plant Microtechnique and Microscopy. Oxford University Press, USA.
- 2. Yolanda, M. and Hartmann, H. (2017) Light Microscopy, Methods and Protocols. Humana Press, USA.
- 3. Sharma. B.K., 2007. Chromatography, Goel publishing house.
- 4. Mukherjee P.K, (2002). Quality Control of Herbal Drugs-An approach to evaluation of Botanicals: Business Horizons Pharmaceutical Publishers, New Delhi.
- 5. Khandelwal KR. (2004). Practical Pharmacognosy. Nirali prakshan, 2004.
- 6. Anonymous, (1996) Pharmacopoeia of India, Ministry of health and family welfare, Govt. of India.
- 7. Trease & Evans (1996) Pharmacognosy. Sunders company ltd.
- 8. Wallis T.E. (1985) Textbook of Pharmacognosy. CBS PRESS.
- 9. Jain S.K. (1987). A manual of Ethnobotany. Sci. Publ. Jodhapur.
- 10. Jain S.K. & Mundal V. (1999). A hand book of Ethnobotany. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehradun.
- 11. Jain S.K. (1986). Ethnobotany Interdisciplinary Sci. Rev 11 (3) 285-292.
- 12. Jain A.K. (20160. I ndian Ethnobotany: Emerging Trends. Scientific Publishers
- 13. Vimladevi (2019) A textbook of Herbal Cosmetology.
- 14. Panda H. (2005). The complete technology book on herbal beauty products and formulations and processes. Asia Pacific Business Press Inc.



PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO'S)

On completion of the B.Sc - Botany, the learners should be enriched with knowledge and be able to-

- **PSO1:** Identify different groups of Botany and appreciate Plant Biodiversity.
- **PSO2:** Understand the current developments in the different areas of Botany.
- **PSO3:** Analyze and apply the methodologies and techniques learnt during the course of studying Botany.
- **PSO4:** Integrate the knowledge acquired in botany to solve problem, take real time decisions and innovate, while working with plants.
- **PSO5:** Share social and environmental consciousness with their fellow citizens.
- **PSO6:** To develop better understanding of good laboratory practices and safety.
- **PSO7:** Synthesize the scientific character of observation, reasoning and apply the knowledge in designing experiments.
- **PSO8:** Develop skills to pursue career in the arena related to plant sciences namely Medicinal Botany, forestry and floristic pursuits
- **PSO9:** To acquire technological and analytical skills needed for industrial support services.

Preamble

As Autonomy has been granted to the college, the syllabus has been restructured.

Keeping in tune with the revised syllabi of F.Y.B.Sc. and S.Y.B.Sc., the committee has taken utmost care to maintain the continuity in the flow of information of higher level at T.Y.B.Sc. Hence some of the modules of the earlier syllabus of T.Y.B.Sc. have been upgraded with the new modules in order to make the learners aware about the recent developments in various branches of Botany (like Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, Pteridophyta, Gymnosperms, Angiosperms, Genetics, Molecular Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, Biotechnology) with an objective to raise the students awareness in interdisciplinary courses such as Biostatistics, Biophysics, Bioinformatics , Computational Biochemistry, Bioinstrumentation, Palynology, Embryology, Medicinal Botany & Cosmetology.

I am thankful to all the members of the Committee for their great efforts and for timely submission of the draft syllabus.

Evaluation Pattern

The performance of the learner will be evaluated in two components. The first component will be a Continuous Assessment with a weightage of 25% of total marks per course. The second component will be a Semester end Examination with a weightage of 75% of the total marks per course. The allocation of marks for the Continuous Assessment and Semester end Examinations is as shown below:

c) Details of Continuous Assessment (CA)

25% of the total marks per course:

Continuous Assessment	Details	Marks
Component 1 (CA-1)	Test/Assignment	15 marks
Component 2 (CA-2)	Test/ Assignment	10 marks

d) Details of Semester End Examination

75% of the total marks per course. Duration of examination will be two and half hours.

Question Number	Description	Marks	Total Marks
Q.1	Long questions of Unit I a & b (any 1 out of 2)	c- 7 d- 8	15 Marks
Q.2	Long questions of Unit II a & b (any 1 out of 2)	c- 7 d- 8	15 Marks
Q.3	Long questions of Unit III a & b (any 1 out of 2)	c- 7 d- 8	15 Marks
Q.4	Long questions of Unit IV a & b(any 1 out of 2)	c- 7 d- 8	15 Marks
Q.5	Short notes (Unit I, II, III, & IV) (any three out of 4)	5 marks each	15 Marks
	•	Total Marks	75

Signature

Signature

Signature

HOD

Approved by Vice – Principal

Approved by Principal

Program: B.Sc . (2019-20)				Semester: VI			
Course: Plant Diversity VII				Course Code: USMABO601			
Teaching Scheme		Evaluation Scheme					
Lectur (Hours J week)	e Practical oer (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	ContinuousSemeAssessment (CA) (Marks - 25)(Ma		ster End ations (SEE) arks- 75 tion Paper)	
4	4		2.5	25			75
Plant div understan and Gym Bryophyt their use a importand crucial as which rei Course C After con CO1: Id CO2: C CO3: O CO4: Ju CO5: U	Image: Plant diversity is the course under T.Y.B.Sc (Botany). The learning objective of the course is to let the students understand and conceptualize the classification and life cycle of members belonging to Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms. The course also offers to make students learn and understand certain applied aspects of both Bryophytes & Pteridophytes viz. their evolution, diversity, distribution, their ecology, economic importance and their use as pollution indicators. Besides, the course also caters to making the learners understand their economic importance. Practically, the learners will be studying these members from preserved and fresh material. One crucial aspect that adds to comprehensive learning about these groups of plants is through regular field visits, which reinforces classroom-learning objectives about the variety of plant groups Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, learners would be able to: CO1: Identify the taxonomic position, occurrence and describe thallus structure and life cycle of Bryophytes. CO2: Classify the taxonomic position, occurrence and life cycle of Pteridophytes. CO3: Outline the economic importance of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes. CO4: Judging the Diversity, distribution and evolution of Bryophytes. CO5: Understand the lifecycle pattern of Gymnosperms with various examples.						
Outline of	of Syllabus: (per sess	ion plan))				
Module	Description						No of Hours
1	Bryophyta						48mins
2	Pteridophyta						48mins
3	Bryophyta and Pteri	dophyta:	Applied aspects	S			48mins
4	Gymnosperms						48mins
	Total						3hrs 12 min
PRACTICALS 3hrs 12 m			3hrs 12 min				

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 Bryophyta Life cycle of <i>Marchantia</i> Life cycle of <i>Pellia</i> Life cycle of <i>Sphagnum</i> 	15 Lecture
Module 2	 Pteridophyta Life cycle of <i>Lycopodium</i> Life cycle of <i>Pteris</i> and <i>Marselia</i> 	15 Lecture
Module 3	 Bryophytes and Pteridophytes: Applied aspects Ecology of Bryophytes Economic importance of Bryophytes Bryophytes as indicators of pollution Evolution of Sporophyte and Gametophyte in Bryophytes Economic importance of Pteridophytes Diversity and distribution of Indian Pteridophytes Types of sori and evolution of sori in Pteridophytes 	15 Lecture
Module 4	 Gymnosperms Life cycle of <i>Biota (Thuja)</i>, Classification Life cycle of <i>Gnetum</i>, Classification Life cycle of <i>Ephedra</i>, Classification Economic importance of Gymnosperms 	15 Lecture

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL I

Bryophyta

Study of stages in the life cycle of the following Bryophyta from fresh / preserved material and permanent slides

- Marchantia
- Pellia
- Sphagnum

Pteridophyta

- Study of stages in the life cycles of the following Pteridophytes from fresh / preserved material and permanent slides
 - Lycopodium
 - Pteris
 - 0 Marselia

Bryophytes and Pteridophytes: Applied aspects

- Economic importance of Byrophyta
- Economic importance of Pteridophyta
- Types of sporophytes in Bryophyta (from Permanent slides)- Riccia, Marchantia,
 Pellia, Anthoceros, Sphagnum & Funaria
- Bryophytes as indicators of pollution
- Types of sori and soral arrangement in Pteridophytes- *Ophioglossum, Osmunda, Lygodium, Pteris, Peolpeltis, Asplenium, Nephrolepis.*

Gymnosperms

- Study of stages in the life cycles of the following Gymnosperms from fresh / preserved material and permanent slides
 - Thuja/ Biota
 - Gnetum
 - Ephedra
- Economic importance of Gymnosperms

Suggested Readings

- 1. Smith, Gilbert M. (1955). Cryptogamic Botany Bryophyta & Pteridophyta Volume 2; 2nd edition; McGraw-Hill book Comp. Tokyo.
- 2. Vasishtha B.R. & Sinha A.K. (2005). Botany for degree students: Bryophyta; S. Chand & Company Ltd, 1st edition.
- **3**. Gangulee, Das and Dutta (2011). College Botany Volume I and II. Central Education enterprises.
- 4. Alain Vanderpoorten Bernard Goffinet, (2009). Introduction to Bryophytes. Cambridge University Press.
- 5. Matt Von Konrat (2010). Bryophytes: The closest Living Relatives of Early Land Plants, Magnolia Press.
- 6. Chopra R.N. (2005). Biology of Bryophytes, New Age International publication.
- 7. Bernard Goffin, (2010). Bryophyte Biology, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2010
- 8. Sharma, O.P. (2010). Diversity of Cryptogams, McGraw-Hill.

- 9. Vashistha B.R. & Singh (1971). Botany for Degree students Pteridophytes. S. Chand Publishing.
- 10. Sharma, O. P. (2006). Botany for Degree: Pteridophyta, S. Chand Publishing.
- 11. Sporne, K.R. (1962). The morphology of pteridophytes: the structure of ferns and allied plants, Hutchinson University Library.
- 12. Krishna Rajaram Surange (1966). Indian Fossil Pteridophytes, C.S.I.R publication
- 13. James W. Byng (2015). The Gymnosperms Handbook: A practical guide to extant families and genera of the world by, JSTOR.
- 14. Bhatnagar S.P. (2013). Gymnosperms. New age International publication.
- 15. Chhaya Biswas & Johri B. M., (1997). The Gymnosperms Springer-Verlag.
- 16. Chopra, G. L (1978). A Text Book of Gymnosperms. S. Nagin Publishers.
- 17. Vashishtha, B.R., Vashi Sinha AK and Anil Kumar. Botany for Degree Students Part V Gymnosperms. S. Chand Publisher.

Program: B.S.	er: VI					
Course: Plant Diversity VIII					Course Code: USMABO602	
	Teaching So	cheme		Evaluation Scheme		
Lecture (Hours per week)	Practical (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)	Semester End Examinations (SEE) (Marks- 75 in Question Paper)	
4	4		2.5	25	75	

Learning Objectives:

Plant diversity is the course under T.Y.B.Sc (Botany). The objective of the course is to let the students learn, recognize, and interpret plant morphology in angiosperms, to contrast the morphological, floral and vegetative characteristics of angiosperms, to learn scientific terminology used for morphological characteristics, to critique historical plant classification systems and compare with current classification, to apply plant identification terminology in classification and identification. Through ecological anatomy students learn how plants have evolved many different anatomical strategies and adaptive responses to various environmental conditions that enable them to survive and function under different conditions. In embryological studies, they learn experimental plant embryology, which re-creates the course of development of plant organisms in order to reveal the functional, biochemical, and genetic nature of embryonic processes. With bio-statistical computation and applications, students strengthen their forte in gaining career opportunities in the field of bioinformatics & biostatistics and also add to their analytical skills during research.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, learners would be able to:

- **CO1:** Identify and describe the process of fertilization, endosperm and embryogeny with emphases on evolution
- CO2: Explain microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis and development of male and female gametophytes
- CO3: Role play of BSI and Botanical gardens with respect taxoonomy
- CO4: Compare the anatomical structure of plants adapting to various ecological conditions.
- **CO5:** Expertise in field study by identifying the diagnostic characters of angiosperm families.
- **CO6:** To apply statistical analysis to biological data for testing different hypothesis.

Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)					
Module	Description	No of Hours			
1	Angiosperms II	48mins			
2	Anatomy II	48mins			
3	Embryology	48mins			
4	Biostatistics	48mins			
	Total	3hrs 12 min			
PRACTI	3hrs 12 min				

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 <u>Angiosperms II</u> Major Botanic gardens of India – Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah; National Botanic Garden (NBRI) Lucknow; Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling; Lalbaugh or Mysore State Botanic Garden Banglore Botanical survey of India and regional branches of India Study of following plant families Rhamnaceae Combretaceae Asclepiadaceae Labiatae Euphorbiaceae Cannaceae Hutchinson's classification – merits and demerits 	15 Lecture
Module 2	 Anatomy II Ecological anatomy Hydrophytes – submerged, floating, rooted Hygrophytes - <i>Typha</i> Mesophytes Sciophytes Halophytes Epiphytes Xerophytes 	15 Lecture
Module 3	 Embryology Microsporogenesis Megasporogenesis - Development of monosporic type, examples of all embryo sacs Types of ovules Double fertilization Development of embryo - <i>Capsella</i> 	15 Lecture
Module 4	 Biostatistics Test of significance student's <i>t</i>-test (paired and unpaired) Regression ANOVA (one way) 	15 Lecture

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL II

Angiosperms

- Study of one plant from each of the following Angiosperm families
 - o Rhamnaceae
 - o Combretaceae
 - o Asclepiadaceae
 - o Labiatae
 - Euphorbiaceae
 - o Cannaceae
- Morphological peculiarities and economic importance of the members of the above mentioned Angiosperm families
- Identify the genus and species with the help of flora

Anatomy

- Study of Ecological Anatomy of
 - o Hydrophytes: Hydrilla stem, Nymphaea petiole, Eichhornia offset
 - Epiphytes: Orchid
 - o Sciophytes: Peperomia leaf
 - Xerophytes: *Nerium* leaf, Opuntia phylloclade
 - o Halophytes: Avicennia leaf and pneumatophore, Sesuvium / Sueda leaf
 - Mesophytes: Vinca leaf

Embryology

- Study of various stages of Microsporogenesis, Megasporogenesis and Embryo Development with the help of permanent slides / photomicrographs
- Mounting of Monocot (Maize) and Dicot (Castor and Gram) embryo
- In vivo growth of pollen tube in *Portulaca*/Vinca

Biostatistics

- t-test (paired and unpaired)
- Problems based on regression analysis
- ANOVA

Suggested Readings

- 1. A.K.Mondal,2005,Advanced Plant Taxonomy, New central Book Agency(P)ltd, London
- 2.
- 3. Carlquist, S.1961 Comparative Plant Anatomy. Holt, Rinehart and Winston N.W.
- 4. Eames .A.J. and MACDANIELS, L.H, 1947, An Introduction to Plant

Anatomy,McGrowHill,N.Y andLondon.

- 5. Easu, K, 1965. Plant Anatomy. Wiley N.W
- 6. Fahn, A, 1997. Plant Anatomy 4th edition, Aditya BooksPvt Ltd, New-Delhi.
- 7. Metcalfe and Chalk,L1950, Anatomy of DicotyledonsVol.I and IIClarendon Press,Oxford
- 8. Davis,G.L.1966, Systematic Embryology of the Angiosperms,John Wiely and Sons,N.Y
- 9. Erdtman.G,1971, Pollen Morphology and Plant Taxonomy,Hafner.Publ.Co.N.Y
- 10. Faegri.K & Eversen.J,1989 Text Book of Pollen Analysis (4thedtn),John Wiley & Sons,N.Y
- 11. KashinathBhattacharya etc; 2011, A text Book of Palynology(Basic and Applied)New Central Book Agency (P)Ltd,London.
- 12. Maheswari.P. An Introduction to the Embryology of Angiosperms, McGraw Hill Book Co.Inc,N.W.
- 13. Nair.P.K.K. 1970, Pollen Morphology of Angiosperms, Scholar Publ.House, Lucknow.
- 14. Shivanna K.R.,2003, Pollen Biology and Biotechnology-Special Indian Edition, Oxford and IBH Publ.CoPvt.Ltd,New Delhi.
- 15. Shivanna.K.R.&Johri.B.M, 1985,The Angiosperm Pollen:Structure and Function,Wiley Eastern Ltd, New delhi.
- 16. Tilak.S.T,1982, Aerobiology, Vaijayanthi Prakashan, Aurangabad, India.
- 17. Bhojwani S. S. and Bhatnagar S. P. (1999). The embryology of angiosperms. Vikas Pub. House.
- 18. Bhojwani S.S. and Soh W.Y. (2001). Current Trends in Embryology of Angiosperms Kluwer Academic Publishers. 4.
- 19. Biostatistics: Afoundation For Analysis In Health Sciences (7th Edition 1999) Wayne W. Daniel John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- 20. Fundamentals of Biostatistics (2006) Veer BalaRastogi Ane Books India
- 21. Biostatistics- The Bare Essentials (Second Edition 2000) NosmanStreiner B. C. Decker Inc.

Program: B.Sc . (2019-20)				Semester: VI	
Course: Form and Function VI				Course Code: USMABO603	
Teaching Scheme				Evaluation Scheme	
Lecture (Hours per week)	Practical (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)	Semester End Examinations (SEE) (Marks- 75 in Question Paper)
4	4		2.5	25	75
Learning Obj	jectives:	1		1 1 1 2 0 1	
Form & Function	on is the course un	der T.Y.B.So	c (Botany). The	learning objective of the cours	se is to let the students understand

Form & Function is the course under T.Y.B.Sc (Botany). The learning objective of the course is to let the students understand the structure of biomolecules, classification and functioning of enzymes. The course offers to make students understand various metabolic processes pertaining to nitrogen metabolism and various plant hormones. The chapter of genetics in the prescribed course enables students to develop and conceptualize genetic mapping, gene mutations and metabolic disorders. In bioinformatics they learn about organization of biological data and their exploration and retrieval. Hands on training will be provided to students to estimate protein and to evaluate and understand the effect of pH, temperature and substrate variation on the activity of enzymes. Estimation of reducing sugars and nitrogen analysis in laboratory takes their understanding higher in terms of plant physiological processes. With problems in bioinformatics students learn about computational biology, which, involves the development and application of tools to make biological discoveries

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, learners would be able to:

CO1: To apply statistical analysis to biological data for testing different hypothesis.

CO2: Realize the industrial application of Biochemistry.

CO3: Understand the physiological and commercial applications of various plant growth regulators.

CO4: Integrate the use of computer to visualize, explore and model sequence analysis.

CO5: Able to explain the major steps in multiple sequence alignment, explain the principle for, and execute pair wise sequence alignment by dynamic programming.

Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)

Module	Description	No of Hours
1	Plant Biochemistry	48mins
2	Physiology II	48mins
3	Genetics	48mins
4	Bioinformatics	48mins
	Total	3hrs 12 min
PRACTICALS		3hrs 12 min

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY Structure of biomolecules: Carbohydrates (sugars, starch, cellulose, pectin, lipids (fatty acids and glycerol), proteins (amino acids) Carbohydrate Metabolism. Structure, synthesis and degradation of Sucrose, Starch, Fructans and Cellulose. 	15 Lecture
Module 2	 PLANT PHYSIOLOGY II NITROGEN METABOLISM: Nitrogen cycle, root nodule formation, and leg haemoglobin, nitrogenase activity, assimilation of nitrates, (NR, NiR activity), assimilation of ammonia,(amination and transamination reactions), nitrogen assimilation and carbohydrate utilisation. Physiological effects and commercial applications of Auxins, Gibberillins, Cytokinins and Abscisic acid 	15 Lecture
Module 3	 GENETICS Genetic mapping in eukaryotes: discovery of genetic linkage, gene recombination, construction of genetic maps, three point crosses and mapping chromosomes, problems based on the same Gene mutations: definition, types of mutations, causes of mutations, induced mutations, the Ame's test Metabolic disorders – enzymatic and non enzymatic: Gene control of enzyme structure Garrod's hypothesis of inborn errors of metabolism, Phenyl ketone urea, albinism, sickle cell anaemia 	15 Lecture
Module 4	 BIOINFORMATICS Organization of biological data, databases Exploration of data bases, retrieval of desired data, BLAST. Protein structure analysis and application Multiple sequence analysis and phylogenetic analysis 	15 Lecture

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL III

PLANT BIOCHEMISTRY

- Estimation of proteins by Biuret method
- Effect of temperature on the activity of amylase
- Effect of pH on the activity of amylase
- Effect of substrate variation on the activity of amylase

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

- Determination of alpha-amino nitrogen
- Effect of GA on seed germination
- Estimation of reducing sugars by DNSA method

GENETICS

- Problems based on three point crosses, construction of chromosome maps
- Identification of types of mutations from given DNA sequences
- Study of mitosis using pre-treated root tips of Allium- (pDB treatment)

BIOINFORMATICS

- BLAST:nBLAST, pBLAST
- Multiple sequence alignment
- Phylogenetic analysis
- RASMOL/ SPDBV

Suggested Readings

- 1. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plants (2000) Edt. Buchanan, Grissem and Jones, American Soc. Plant Biologists, Waldorf
- 2. Practical Biochemistry: Principles and Techniques, 4th Edition, Wilson K and Walker J, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994
- 3. Physical Biochemistry, Freifielder D, Buchanan B, Gruissem G and Jones R. (2000) Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plants, American Society of Plant Physiologists, USA.
- 4. Hans-Walter Heldt Birgit Piechulla (2010) Plant Biochemistry
- 5. Russel P. J. (2010). iGenetics-A Molecular Approach, Pearson Education Inc.
- 6. Gardner E. J., Simmons M. J., Snustad D. P. (1991). Principles of Genetics, John Wiley & Sons.
- 7. Strickberger M.W. (2008). Genetics, Pearson (Prentice Hall).
- 8. Acquaah G (2007). Principles of Plant Genetics and Breeding, Blackwell Publishing Ltd. USA.
- 9. Allard R. W. (1999). Principles of Plant Breeding, John Wiley and Sons.
- 10. Singh R. J. (2002). Plant Cytogenetics, CRC Press. Department of Botany, University of Delhi-16/
- Hartwell L. H., Hood L., Goldberg M. L., Reynolds A. E., Silver L. M., Veres R. C. (2006). Genetics-From Genes to Genomes, McGraw Hill

- 12. Lewin, B. 2000. Gene VII. Oxford University Press, New York, USA.
- 13. Russel, P.J. 1998. Genetics (Fifth Edition). The Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company IND., USA.
- 14. Snustad, D.P and Simmons, M.J 2000. Principles of Genetics (Second Edition). John Wiley and Sons Inc., USA
- 15. Bioinformatics: Sequence and Genome Analysis (Second Edition 2004) David W. Mount ColdspringHarbor Laboratory Press
- 16. Bioinformatics and Functional Genomics (2003) Jonathan Pevsner John Wiley & Sons Publications
- 17. Verma S. K. (2003). Textbook of Plant physiology and Biochemistry ; 4th editon; S. Chand & Company Ltd.
- 18. Bennett, T. P., and Frieden, E., (1969). Modern Topics in Biochemistry, pg. 43-45, Macmillan, London.
- 19. Holum, J., (1968). Elements of General and Biological Chemistry, 2nd ed., 377, Wiley, NY.
- 20. Harrow, B., and Mazur, A., (1958). Textbook of Biochemistry, 109, Saunders, Philadelphia (1958).
- 21. Pfeiffer, J., (1954). Enzymes, the Physics and Chemistry of Life, pg 171-173, Simon and Schuster, NY.
- 22. Introduction to Plant Physiology by Noggle and Fritz, Prentice Hall Publishers (2002)
- 23. Plant Physiology by Salisbury and Ross CBS Publishers
- 24. Plant Physiology by Taiz and ZeigerSinauer Associates Inc.Publishers,2002

Program: B.Sc . (2019-20)					Semester: VI	
Course: Curr	ent Trends in P	lant Scie	nce IV	Cours	Course Code: USMABO604	
Teaching Scheme				Evaluation Scheme		
Lecture (Hours per week)	Practical (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hour s per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)Semester E Examinations (Marks- 7 in Question P		
4	4		2.5	25	75	

Learning Objectives:

"Current trends in plant sciences" is the course under T.Y.B.Sc (Botany). The learning objective of the course is to let the students understand biotechnological concepts of genomic libraries, cloning, gene transcription and hybridization. Learners will get hands on training on plasmid DNA isolation. Students also get to learn about DNA sequence analysis, PCR and DNA barcoding. The course also offers students the understanding of phytogeographical regions of India, its conservation and consequences of loss of biodiversity. In economic botany students will learn about oil extraction techniques, chromatographic separation of oil and estimation of saponification value.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, learners would be able to:

CO1: Experimentally perform Plasmid DNA isolation.

CO2: Sequence the DNA sample.

CO3: DNA barcode the plant material, which has been suggested as a useful molecular technique to complement traditional taxonomic expertise for fast species identification and biodiversity inventories, in recent times.

CO4: Understand experimentally the concept of Thin Layer Chromatography of essential oils

CO5: Prepare vegetation map using Garmin's GPS instrument.

CO6: Recognise the problem of loss of biodiversity and will be infused with social responsibility of conservation of biological resources and biodiversity for the betterment and sustainability of our environment

Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)

Module	Description	No of Hours
1	Plant biotechnology I	48mins
2	Plant biotechnology II	48mins
3	Plant Geography	48mins
4	Economic Botany	48mins
	Total	3hrs 12 min
PRACTICALS		3hrs 12 min

Unit	Торіс	Credits 2.5
Module 1	 PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY I Construction of genomic DNA libraries, Chromosome libraries and c- DNA libraries. Identification of specific cloned sequences in cDNA libraries and Genomic libraries Analysis of genes and gene transcripts – Restriction enzyme, analysis of cloned DNA sequences. Hybridization (Southern Hybridization) 	15 Lec
Module 2	 PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY II DNA sequence analysis – Maxam – Gilbert Method and Sanger's method Polymerase Chain reaction DNA barcoding: Basic features, nuclear genome sequence, chloroplast genome sequence, <i>rbc</i>L gene sequence, <i>mat</i>K gene sequence, present status of barcoding in plants 	15 Lec
Module 3	Plant GeographyPhytogeographical regions of India.Biodiversity:Definition, diversity of flora found in various forest types ofIndiaEvolution of biodiversity with one example of anevolutionary treeLevels of biodiversityImportance and status of biodiversityLoss of biodiversityConservation of biodiversityGenetic diversity- Molecular characteristics	15 Lec
Module 4	Economic Botany Essential Oils: Extraction, perfumes, perfume oils, oil of rose, sandalwood, patchouli, champaca, grass oils: <i>Citronella</i> , vetiver. Fatty oils : Drying oil (linseed and soyabean oil), semidrying oils (cotton seed, sesame oil) and non drying oils (olive oil and peanut oil) Vegetable Fats: Coconut and Palm oil	15 Lec

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICAL IV

BIOTECHNOLOGY I

- Plasmid DNA isoloation and Separation of DNA using AGE
- Restriction mapping (problems), Southern blotting

PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY II

- DNA sequencing (Sanger's Method)
- DNA barcoding of plant material by using suitable data

PLANT GEOGRAPHY

- Study of phytogeographic regions of India
- Preparation of vegetation map using Garmin's GPS Instrument- Demonstration
- Problems based on Simpson's diversity Index.

ECONOMIC BOTANY

- Demonstration : Extraction of essential oil using Clevenger
- Thin layer chromatography of essential oil of patchouli and Citronella
- Saponification value of palm oil

Visits: A minimum of four field excursions with at least one beyond the limits of Maharashtra for habitat studies are compulsory and record of visits should be duly certified and presented at practical examination.

Suggested Readings

- 1. Molecular Biology of the Cell. By Alberts, B., Bray, D Lewis, J., Raff, M., Roberts, K and Walter 1999. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York.
- 2. Molecular and Cellular Biology, By Wolfe S.L 1993Wadsworth Publishing Co., California, USA.
- 3. Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Plant. By Buchanan B.B, Gruissm W. and Jones R.L 2000. American Society of Plant Physiologist, Maryland, USA.
- 4. Plant Cell An Introduction. By De D.N 2000. CISRO Publication, Collingwood, Australia.
- 5. Principles of Cell and Molecular Biology (Second Edition). By Kleinsmith L.J and Kish V.M 1995.Happer Collins College Publishers, New York, USA.
- 6. Molecular Cell Biology (Fourth Edition). By Lodish H., Berk A., Zipursky, S.L Matsudaira P., Baltimore D. and Darnell J. 2000. W.H. Freeman and Company, New USA.
- 7. Essentials of Molecular Biology, by David Freifelder 1996. Panima Publishing Company, New Delhi.

- 8. Genomes 3 by Brown T.A 2007 Garland Science House, New York.
- 9. Concepts in Molecular Biology by Rastogi V.B. Ane publication
- 10. Advanced Molecular Biology. By Twxman R.M 2003 (Third Reprint). Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- 11. Molecular Biology of Gene. By Watson J.D Etal. Forth Edition, Benjamin and Cummings Publishing Co., California.
- 12. Plant Biotechnology by K. Ramawat
- 13. DNA barcoding plants: taxonomy in a new perspective 2010. K Vijayan and C H Tsou, Current Science, 1530 1541.
- 14. Economic Botany by A F Hill, TATA McGRAW-HILL Publishing Co. Ltd.
- 15. College Botany Vol I and II by Gangulee Das and Dutta Central Education enterprises



PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO'S)

On completion of the B.Sc Botany, the learners should be enriched with knowledge and be able to-

- **PSO1:** Identify importance of Horticulture and its need for today's world.
- **PSO2:** Understand the current developments in the different areas of Horticulture.
- **PSO3:** Analyze and apply the methodologies and techniques learnt during the course of horticulture.
- **PSO4:** Advanced level of learning of latest horticulture techniques and acquaintance to horticulture research centers in India
- **PSO5:** Apply scientific information with sensitivity to values of different cultural groups.
- **PSO6:**Learn various horticulture technologies used in agriculture and serve the rural population.
- **PSO7:** Be well versed with current scientific developments in the discipline and adapt to technological advancements for better application of knowledge of Horticulture.
- **PSO8:** Be thorough in plant identification especially for various garden locations and its application in garden and landscape designing.
- **PSO9:** Apply fundamental principles for Post harvest management and horticultural skills and to start various business entities found in the horticultural industry.

Preamble

The T.Y.B.Sc. Applied component syllabus is designed to impart advanced knowledge and skills that is career oriented.

Production of fruits and vegetables have outgrown the production of food grains in our country. It is a pride to acknowledge the fact that India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world, ranks at first in position for the production of Banana, Mango, Lime and lemon, Papaya and Okra.

This curriculum includes the basics as well as advanced level of learning plant propagation, gardening techniques, landscaping, commercial production and preservation technology. Due importance is given to Floriculture and Green house production given the fact that the climate change warrants reducing natural devastation of crop produce.

Increase in demand for horticultural produce provides tremendous scope for this subject and has lot of potential for career aspirants.

Evaluation Pattern

The performance of the learner will be evaluated in two components. The first component will be a Continuous Assessment with a weightage of 25% of total marks per course. The second component will be a Semester end Examination with a weightage of 75% of the total marks per course. The allocation of marks for the Continuous Assessment and Semester end Examinations is as shown below:

e) Details of Continuous Assessment (CA)

25% of the total marks per course:

Continuous Assessment	Details	Marks
Component 1 (CA-1)	Test/Assignment	15 marks
Component 2 (CA-2)	Test/Assignment	10 marks

f) Details of Semester End Examination

75% of the total marks per course. Duration of examination will be two and half hours.

Question	Sub-	Description	Marks	Total Marks
Number	part			
Q1 A)	i) to ii)	Answer any 1 out of 2 questions.	10marks	10 Marks
Q1 B)	i)	Compulsory Question.	5 marks	5 marks
Q 2 to Q 4		Same as above		
		TOTAL OF 4 QUESTIC	DNS	60 marks
Q5)	i) to iv)	Short notes Answer 3 out of 6	05 marks	15 Marks
			TOTAL	15 Marks
			NET TOTAL	75 Marks

Signature

Signature

Signature

HOD

Approved by Vice – Principal

Approved by Principal

Program: B.Sc (2019-20)	Semester: V
Course: HORTICULTURE & GARDENING - I	Course Code: USMAACBO501

Teaching Scheme		Evaluation Scheme				
Lecture (Hours week)	per (Hours per week)	Tutori al (Hours per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)	Semester Examinatio (Marks- 75 Question Pape	End ons (SEE) in er)
4	4		4	25	75	
Learning To under relevant a can be a l research research various th of these s Course C After com CO1: To ho	Learning Objectives: To understand the importance and objectives of Horticulture and its allied fields. Study of Horticulture is very relevant and makes the student aware how to increase income with environment sustenance. Study of Horticulture can be a key to agricultural and economic diversification and improved livelihoods. Acquaintance to horticultural research institutes will lead to a scientific aptitude among students and they would be updated with the current research in the field. Application of Tissue culture practices in Horticultue. Enable the students to understand the various theoretical and practical aspects of fertilisers, manures and natural insecticides. To highlight the potential of these studies to become an entrepreneur or manage horticultural business or become a consultant. Course Outcomes: After completion of the course, learners would be able to: CO1: To learn basics of Horticulture and its various branches, the research institutes which are indulged in					
tis	sue culture in horticu	lture	i praetiees and	then relevance in improvi	ing the system	in reprint of
CO3: De	evelop understanding ab	out the co	ncept of bio-fertil	izers, Green manures and orga	anic fertilizers i	dentify their types
and their applications.CO4: Knowledge of composting methods controlling pests and diseases, irrigation practices and significance of organic farming.						
Outling	f Syllabus, (nor coss	ion nlon				
Outime	i Synabus. (per sess	ion pian)				
Module	Description					No of Hours
1	INTRODUCTION	TO HOR	RTICULTURE			48 mins
2	PROPAGATION I	PRACTI	CES			48 mins
3	MANURES, FERT	ILIZERS	S AND DISEAS	SES		48 mins
4	GARDEN OPERATIONS FOR HORTICULTURE 48 mins			48 mins		
TOTAL						3 hrs. 12 mins.
PRACTICALS 3 hrs. 12 mins.						

Unit	Торіс	No. of Hours/Credits
Module 1	 INTRODUCTION TO HORTICULTURE Definition, importance and objectives of Horticulture, branches of Horticulture, Pomology, Olericulture, Landscape Gardening, Nurseries and development .Allied branches – Apiculture – Bee box, honey bee life cycle and role of apiculture in pollination, Sericulture – Silkworm life cycle, different types with host plant, Social Forestry, Exhibition: aims and objectives. Important Horticulture Research Institutes and Government Schemes for strategy plantations o Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth – Dapoli o National Research Centre for grapes. Regional Fruit Research centre Pune o Horticulture Training Centre (H.T.C.) – Talegaon. o Central Potato Tuber Research Institute (CPTRI) – Shimla Strategy plantation – Lakhibaug Yojana Horticultural business, management, Entrepreneurship development and Consultancy-Horticulture as a business definition and nature, organization, planning and operation of Horticulture farm business and consultancy. 	15 L
Module 2	 PROPAGATION PRACTICES By Seeds Advantages and disadvantages, method of seed propagation Production of seeds, Handling, Collection and Storage Sowing, Transplanting of seedlings and Hardening Seed treatment to control diseases Seedling diseases and their control. By specialized Vegetative structures Bulbs, Tubers, Corms, Rhizomes, Root stock, runners, Offsets and suckers. Artificial methods of plant propagation o Cutting–Root cutting, Stem cuttings, and leaf cuttings. Use of PGR's for rooting. 	15 L

	 Layering – Definition, Types: Simple, compound, (Serpentine) Tip, Trench, Mound, Air Layering. Grafting-Definition, advantages and disadvantages. Types: Splice, Whip/ Tongue, side, veneer, cleft, bark, epicotyls, approach, repair grafting – enarching, bridge and bracing. Budding – Definition, advantages and disadvantages. Types: T- budding, shield, patch, ring budding. Developing new varieties: Technique of Emasculation and bagging, role of polyploidy n production of seedless varieties in plants. Application of Tissue Culture in relation to Horticulture. 	
Module 3	 MANURES, FERTILIZERS AND DISEASES Manures: Definition, importance, important 	
	 manures FYM(compost), oil cakes, green manure, organic manures and vermicompost. Fertilizers: Definition, Types – Straight, Compound and mixed. Nitrogenous (NH₄) 2 SO₄. 	
	Urea, Ca (NO ₃) ₂ , NH ₄ Cl, Phosphatic (Superphosphate, Bone meal), Potassic (Muriate of potash, K ₂ SO ₄	
	 Biofertilizers: Bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Mycorrhiza, Sea weeds. Diseases: Horticultural plant diseases and their 	15 L
	control. Fungal diseases- Rust, Smut, Powdery mildew. Bacterial – Citrus canker, Bacterial wilt. Viral – TMV, Leaf curl.	
	• Pests – common pests on horticultural crops – Aphids, beetle, stem borer, caterpillars and rats.	
	• Friends of farmers: Earthworm, snakes and predaceous fungi.	
Module 4	GARDEN OPERATIONS FOR HORTICULTURE	15 L
	 Selection of site, Preparation of soils for garden Soil manipulation for plantation of desirable 	
	varieties	
	 Mulching, top- dressing, blanching Sowing, transplanting, tree transplanting. 	
	• Irrigation, - Overhead, Surface, Underground	
	• weeding and pruning, - Principles, Objectives and general technique.	

 Water management and conservation through horticulture, Dry land Horticulture. Organic Farming Definition, Scope, Indian scenario, Future scope

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICALS

	Semester V				
Sr.No	PRACTICAL - HORTICULTURE AND GARDENING –I Credits – 2				
1.	Garden implements and their uses .				
2.	Different types of pots & Potting medium, Potting and repotting				
3.	Propagation practices by seed, Vegetative propagation, cutting, layering, budding, grafting.				
4.	Identification of : Fertilizers – Identification by physical and chemical methods –Urea , Ammonium sulphate , Potassium sulphate, super phosphate . Manures – Identification of plants as green manure – <i>Glyricidia</i> , <i>Crotolaria</i> , <i>Leucaena</i> Biofertilizers – Identification (material as slides) VAM, <i>Nostoc</i> , <i>Rhizobium</i> .				
5.	Soil pH, Use of soil testing Kit, electrical conductivity, pH of water, liquid fertilizers				
6.	Diseases and pests Fungal – Powdery mildew ,Rust ,Wilt, Blight, Smut, Bacterial – Canker ,Wilt Viral – Leaf curl ,yellow vein Mosaic Insects – Sucking, Biting, Chewing, Borers & Ants . Non Insects pests- Nematodes, Rodents.				
7.	Preparation of natural insecticides – Neem arka, Dashparni arka, Seetaphal powder, Tobacco extracts.				
8.	Project – Each student should individually present a project related to any topic related to Horticulture. It should be duly certified presented at practical examination. Project presentation college at level compulsory.				

Suggested Readings

- 1. Plant Propagation by MK Sadhu
- 2. Floriculture in India by G. S. Randhawa. A. Mukhopadhyay
- 3. Complete Gardening In India by K. S. Gopalaswamiengar
- 4. Principles of Horticulture by Prasad & Kumar
- 5. Principles of Horticulture by SN Das
- 6. Principles of Horticulture by Dr. Veena Amaranth Agribios publication.
- 7. Cultivation of Medicinal and Aromatic Crops A.A. Farooqi & B.S. Sreeramu
- 8. Cultivation of Spice Crops By Azhar Ali Farooqi, B. S. Sreeramu, K. N. Srinivasappa
- 9. Horticulture: Principles and Practices (4th Edition) by George Acquaah
- 10. Ornamental Gardening, A User's Companion by Hari Krishna Paliwal
- 11. Tropical planting & Gardening by H.F. Macmillan
- 12. Hydroponics, A practical Guide for the soilless gardening by Jones
- 13. Cultivation of Medicinal & aromatic crops by A.A. Farooqi, B.S. Seerama
- Production Technology of Spices and plantation crops by K.G.Shanmugavelu, N. Kumar & K.V. Peter
- 15. Post Harvest Technology of Horticultural crops by K.P. Sudheer & V. Indira
- 16. Post Harvest Technology & Processing of Horticulture crops by P.S. Pandit, Bhani Ram, Tanveer Ahmad
- 17. Post Harvest Technology & Processing of Horticulture crops by Post Harvest Technology
- Processing of Horticulture crops by S. Saraswathy, T.L. Preethi, S. Balasubramanyan, Suresh, N. Revathy, S. Natarajan
- 19. Green house Management for Horticultural crops by S.Prasad & U. Kumar
- 20. A Handbook of Organic Farming by Arun K Sharma
- 21. Organic Farming by G.K. Veeresh
- 22. Science and Technology of Organic Farming by Allen V. Barker
- 23. Plant Propagation, Principles & Practices by Hudson T. Hartmann, Dale E. Kester, Fred T. Davies, Jr. Robert L. Geneve

Program: B.Sc (2019-20)					Semester: VI					
Course: HORTICULTURE & GARDENING - II					Course Code: USMAACBO601					
Teaching Scheme				Evaluation Scheme						
Lecture Practi (Hours per (Hours week) week)		rs	per	Tutori al (Hours per week)	Credit	Continuous Assessment (CA) (Marks - 25)		Semester Examinatio (Marks- 75 Question Pape	End ns (SEE) in er)	1 1
4	4				4	25		75		
 Learning Objectives: To impart students a systematic approach to basic and applied aspects of food processing and technology. Learn to design a garden, cultivate economically important flowers, marketing aspects and florist business management. Enable them to manage plantations, handle harvesting produce, impart knowledge of latest food preservation 										
techno	ologies and	l increa	ase m	arket val	ue and shelf life	e of horticultural p	roduce.			
Course O	Outcomes:									
 After completion of the course, learners would be able to: CO1: The curriculum imparts complete knowledge of horticulture plantations, harvest management, preservation technology, marketing and high-tech horticultural production. CO2: Learn Floriculture, to facilitate students for taking up and shaping a successful career in Horticulture. CO3: Become an entrepreneur or manage horticultural produce. CO4: Learn about post harvest technology and take up jobs in booming EMCG sector. 										
Outline of Syllabus: (per session plan)										
Module	Descrip	tion							No of Hours	
1	LANDSCAP	PE GARD	DENIN	IG					48 mins	
2	HORTICULTURE PRODUCE						48 mins			
3	COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION							48 mins		
4	POST HAR	VEST TE	CHN	OLOGY					48 mins	
TOTAL	TOTAL 3 hrs. 12 min						3 hrs. 12 mins.	•		
PRACTICALS 3 hrs. 12 mins					•					

Unit	Торіс	No. of Hours/ 2 Credits
Module 1	 LANDSCAPE GARDENING Principles of landscaping & garden design. Indoor plants & Indoor gardens- Hydroponics, Terrarium/ Bottle garden, Dish garden, Bonsai. Important garden features- Paths & Avenues, Hedges & Edges, Lawn, Flowerbeds, Arches& Pergolas, Fencing, Water bodies, Rock garden & Plants suitable for different locations & climates. Lawn- Purpose of preparation of lawn, Method of preparation of lawn & management of lawn & lawn plants. Mughal, Buddhist, Botanical garden, English and Japanese garden, Vertical wall garden & Theme park Important Gardens of India—Shalimar (Shrinagar), Vrindavan(Mysore), Kamala Nehru park & Sagar Upavan (BPT Garden)- Mumbai. 	15L
Module 2	 HORTICULTURE PRODUCE •High –tech Horticultural production- Green house technology- Meaning, types, layout & construction, irrigation systems. Care & attention. Hardening of plants. Space gardens. •Floriculture – Scope & importance, soil and climatic requirement and cultivation practices and Economics of green house production of Gerbera, Carnation, Roses, Orchids. Propagation techniques, packing and marketing, enhancing and delaying period of bloom by special methods. Floral decoration (Indian, Western and Japanese), Dry flower arrangement, Florist shop management. 	15L

Module 3	 COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION Commercial production of the following – in relation to propagation, post plantation care, harvesting, post harvest management & varieties. Tubers- potato Vegetables- Tomato Fruits- Mango & Grapes. Spices/condiments- chilly Medicinal plants- Aloe vera, Stevia rebaurdina(Madura) Aromatic plant- Rose & Jasmine. 	15L
Module 4	 POST HARVEST TECHNOLOGY & ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN HORTICULTURE Maturity- Factors responsible for maturity & ripening methods used for delaying ripening. Harvest- Time of harvest, harvesting and handling of harvested products Storage of Plant Produce- Fresh produce Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables - Drying (Dehydration)- (Natural conditions – Sun drying; Artificial drying- hot air drying, Vacuum drying, Osmotically dried fruits, Crystallized or Candied fruits, Fruit Leather, Freeze Drying) Freezing (Cold air blast system , Liquid immersion method, Platefreezers, Cryogenic Freezing, Dehydrofreezing, Freeze drying), Canning Pickling (in brine, in vinegar, Indian pickles) Sugar Concentrates (Jams, Jellies, Fruit juices) Marketing- grading, packing & transportation. Ways of increasing the market value and shelf life of horticultural produce 	15L

To develop scientific temper and interest by exposure through industrial visits and study/educational tours is recommended in each semester

PRACTICALS

	Semester VI						
Sr.No	PRACTICAL- HORTICULTURE AND GARDENING –II	Credits 2					
1.	Preparation of garden layout.						
2.	List of plants suitable for garden locations- 2-3 plants for each location.						
3.	Identification of important horticultural plants1.Herbs – foliage any 2 and flowering any 22.Shrubs – foliage any 2 flowering any 23.Trees – foliage any 2 and flowering any 24.Climbers – any 25.Lianas – any 26.Epiphytes – any 27.Creepers –any 28.Trailers – any 2						
	 9. Aquatic plants – any 3 (preferably various habitat) 10. Succulents – any 2 11. Weeds –any 10 						
4.	Flower arrangements –Indian (Gajara, veni, garland, bouquet - Baskets, hand, torch type, table floral arrangement), Japanese and western, Dry flower arrangement.						
5.	Method of preparing bonsai, Bottle Garden / Terrarium, Hanging baskets	, Dish garden .					
6.	Preparation of Jams, Jellies, Squashes/ Syrups, Pickle, sauces						
7.	Fruit carving, vegetable carving & Bio-jewelery						
8.	Green house plants- Information regarding to soil, temperature, irrigation requirements and propagation methods for <i>Anthurium, Gerbera</i> , Orchids Carnation, Roses, <i>Capsicum</i> .	n, fertilizer , Tuberose,					

Visits : To Garden /Parks / Nurseries/ Exhibition / Horticulture industries / Research Station and record of visits should be duly certified and presented at practical examination.

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